

"WHAT DOES HE MEAN?"

Hon Charles H. Parker, of Beloit, asks the above question in a note to the Inter Ocean, which is as follows:

Bellevue, Wis., April 9, 1878.—In your issue of Saturday, the 6th, I read an extract purporting to be Secretary Sherman's remarks before the Senate Finance Committee, upon which I would like some information. He says: "You can scarcely imagine in the probabilities of business that there are no outstanding liabilities that are not covered by actual cash on hand except the \$300,000,000 of legal tender notes, that the drain upon the Government would be so great as to exhaust the reserve of \$100,000,000. Now, I may be thick-headed, and the sentence may be a 'clever' and 'am' to the Secretary, but not to me, and I rise for information. Does the Secretary mean that there are other outstanding liabilities besides the \$300,000,000 or what is it—does he mean?"

CHAS. H. PARKER.

In answering Mr. Parker's question the Inter Ocean does it pointedly which ought to make the matter clear to the mind of our greenback friend of Beloit. It no doubt puzzles those in favor of an almost unlimited issue of paper money, to understand how the Government can resume specie payments when there are over 300 million legal tender notes in circulation, and not more than half that amount of coin in the treasury. But to the point. Secretary Sherman proposes to have at his command on the first of next January, about 150 millions of coin in the treasury. Of this amount 120 millions will be set apart as a reserve for redemption purposes. What there will be in excess of this specie reserve, will be used in paying out certificates, unpaid interest on the bonds, and so on, which will hardly require 50 millions; and therefore the Secretary does not mean that there are other outstanding liabilities besides the 300 millions that would not exhaust the reserve of 120 millions. These "outstanding liabilities" will not touch this reserve provided for by the Resumption act.

Secretary Sherman seemed to have convinced all unprejudiced men, that resumption is already an accomplished fact. The bottom of the gold combination has fallen out. The artificial and speculative value of gold is destroyed. There is no special use for gold, and therefore it cannot command a premium. For the general purposes of trade, it is not so convenient as greenbacks or national bank currency, and for that reason people will have no object in buying it. But some of the Greenbacks persist in arguing that we can not resume, for the reason that there is not gold and silver equal in amount to the legal tender notes. If resumption depended upon the ability of the Government to redeem in coin every dollar of the legal tender notes, we never could resume. It would be utterly impossible to do so for there is not gold and silver enough in the country to suit purpose. But it is the most stupid folly to presume for a moment, that persons having greenbacks in their pockets which they must use in supporting a family, paying debts or in carrying on a general business, would rush to a bank and get them exchanged for gold. Gold not being of any greater value than greenbacks, and being much more inconvenient to carry, will not be preferred to a paper currency. It is estimated that not one dollar in a hundred of greenbacks will be presented for redemption when resumption becomes a law.

THE PENSION BUSINESS.

There is something alarming connected with the pension business of this country. The raid which is being made on the treasury is not inaugurated by soldiers who claim pensions, but by claim agents who expect to reap a harvest by increasing the number of pensioners. Congressmen who fail to have so much regard for the welfare of soldiers, but who are working for their own interests, and those of claim-agents, are beginning to get anxious on the subject of pensions, and find an overflow of sympathy for the dear old soldier. Just now some of these patriotic ones are seeking re-nomination, and to bolster up their chances, they introduce a new pension bill and seem to vie with each other which shall be the most generous in bestowing pension money on the veterans. American soldiers who are on the pension list are paid far better than those of any other country. Their pay is liberal, and gives satisfaction; and there is scarcely a tax-paying soldier in the country but would condemn the House bill introduced by Mr. Cummings, of Iowa. It is extravagant and unjust, and it is the boldest attempt yet made in that direction to deplete the public treasury. The last report shows that there are more than 232,000 already on the pension rolls in the United States, and it requires an annual appropriation of 30 million dollars to satisfy the claims. The Cummings' bill, according to careful estimates, will take from the treasury at one grasp, from 175 to 200 million dollars. A more daring movement to plunder the treasury has not been made this session unless we except the Southern attempt to extort 200 millions from the Government for old claims.

WILLIAMS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Simply for the reason that justice may be done in placing Mr. Williams' right on the Presidential question, we here give his remarks at the Republican Caucus held at the Capitol on Wednesday night. His position is so clearly defined by himself that it needs no editorial comments. The Washington correspondent of the Inter Ocean quotes Mr. Williams as follows: "The speech of Congressman Williams, of Wisconsin, at the caucus was one of the most lengthy in opposition to Mr. Sargent's resolutions, and was a very correct expression of the general sentiment. His remarks surprised people, who supposed he was one of the most extreme opponents of the President, and the substance of them is quite freely quoted today. He confessed to having been one of the most radical in his dissent from the policy of

the President, but he would not do anything to produce discord or division in the party. He considers the President's order regarding office-holders in politics unwelcome, but he thought the resolutions of Mr. Sargent asking the President to rescind it, equally unwelcome. He would be glad to have accomplished what it was intended to accomplish by the resolutions, but he believed that course would fail, and that the breach would be widened by their adoption. Many people believed that the Senators and the members of the House were attempting to bully the President down in any attempt to reform the civil service, and the adoption of the resolutions, he feared, would give color to this belief. Nothing could be more false, as far as he was concerned, and he would regret it if anything was done by the caucus to deepen this impression. He knew, and every one else knew, that the President had not practiced his professions, but he did not want the President to have the excuse that Congress had thrown blocks in his way. Mr. Williams discussed the Southern policy briefly, and argued that while the surrender at the Southern States to the Democrats was violence to justice, and would ultimately have the effect of nullifying all that was accomplished by the war, it was too late to correct the error, and no good could be done by weakening the party further in disputing over it. He urged that the old party platform be re-adopted, and a united effort made to recover as much as possible of the strength that has been lost."

THE LAST OF TWEED.

William M. Tweed, the great Democratic "Boss" the most daring political schemer, and the boldest robber of modern times, has spoken his last word. He was born in New York city, of poor parents, in the month of April, 1822. Poverty prevented him from attending school, and at an early age he was apprenticed to a chair-maker. He possessed a great deal of native ability, and he no sooner attained manhood, than he became a politician, and began to figure prominently in ward caucuses. In 1851, he joined a brother in the furniture business, and in 1853 went to Congress and served one term, which was his last. He then began his remarkable career as the "boss" Democratic politician of New York. His success was marvelous. He held supreme sway over the masses of the party, and the leaders did his bidding, and he went forth conquering and the conquer. As he rose in influence and political power he became reckless and unprincipled, and in 1868 he began that system of public robbery which made him a national reputation and which gave him a prison cell for a death chamber. He organized a ring and for three or four years managed it with matchless skill. During those years the most gigantic public robbery ever known in any country was being made. In 1871, when six million dollars had been stolen, the fraud became known, and from that time to the day of his death, which took place yesterday, the life of the great Tammany leader is too well known to be given here. Since his last capture two years ago last fall, he had been lying in Ludlow street jail. There was no hope of his release. His mind became gloomy, the burden of sickness weighed him down. It was more than humanity could endure, and the man who numbered millions of dollars, and the votes of thousands, died in a convict's cell.

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, sent this toast to be read at a meeting of Irishmen in Atlanta, Georgia, on St. Patrick's Day: "The typical Irishman: his home—the world; his friends—all the peoples; his faith—his own. No claim to him so cold as will not produce a shamrock, no soil so barren as will not grow a shamrock. Foremost at a fight, a frolic or a funeral, his generous nature finds a blow for the bad, a smile for the glad, or a tear for the sad." And yet Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar of Mississippi, supports the action of the Southern Representatives in voting for a traitor for doorkeeper of the House in preference to one of the most gallant, brave and patriotic Irishmen that ever defended the American government.

Peck's Sun, which shines for all at two dollars per copy a year, is now published in Milwaukee, and in justice to Mr. Peck it is proper to say that the paper is constantly growing better, and of course is likewise increasing in favor and circulation. The field in Milwaukee is a good one and is being well tilled by G. W. As a humorist, he has no rival in the State and hardly a superior in the West. That Peck is successful financially, and that he makes hundreds of families laugh every week for only \$2.00 a year each, is a source of gratification to his many friends who appreciate his ability and his worth.

Tweed went into eternity with the same check that enabled him to commit the great frauds against the city of New York. The public robber's dying words to his physician, were: "I have tried to do some good, if I have not had good luck. I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me."

The investigating committee connected with the Union Mills at Fall River, have so far discovered frauds to the amount of \$19,000 which Chas. perpetrated. All the savings banks in the city have decided to exact sixty days' notice from depositors wishing to draw more than \$100. This is done to prevent a run.

It is announced from Washington that the friends of Senator Blaine have made arrangements for a series of speeches from him in different sections of the country. He will open the ball in Pennsylvania in opposition to Wood's Tarnish bill.

PERSONS AND OTHER MATTERS.

To-day General Grant dined with the King and Queen of Italy.

Denver has a defaulter and an "absconder," a bank president, but he got away with only \$75,000.

Mrs. Olympia Brown, who wears the title Reverend, has been chosen pastor of the Universalist church at Racine.

Phoebe Jones, aged 78, killed her sister, Mary Ann, aged 76 years, at Andover, Massachusetts, the other day, and now lies in jail.

It is estimated that there are 150,000 Chinese in California. In 1877, 9,000 arrived from the Celestial Empire, and 7,800 returned.

The Methodist church South have a membership of over 700,000. The General Conference will meet at Atlanta on the 1st of May.

Elizabeth Tilton says there is not one word of truth in the report that her and Theodore have fixed domestic matters up satisfactorily.

It is true as the Inter-Ocean says that "The 'Crushed Doorkeeper,' Polk, will leave some valuable Democratic secrets unless he is attended to."

Ex-Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is only 35 years of age, and yet has gray hair and poverty, and is branded as a thief. It doesn't pay to be an ex-Governor.

The Wisconsin River is so low that it has to have watchers night and day, for fear it will pass off. It has been very low all winter, and as spring comes on it seems to be worse.—Peck's Sun.

Three United States Senators never went to school.—Sargent of California, who was a printer in early life; Jones, of Florida, a blacksmith; and Oglesby, of Illinois, who worked two years as a carpenter and joiner.

A political writer in Washington says every Southern Congressman has one or more who "know him," hanging about their houses looking for something "in the wash" but honor, sah! They never had that to lose.

They will soon abolish the street steam-car in Washington. Its growling, shrieking, puffing, and hissing, frightens the steadiest horses, and causes many accidents. It is a nuisance instead of being useful.

Abigail Dodge, "Gall Hamilton," a niece of Senator Blaine, a member of his household, is cross-eyed and rich. An old bachelor named George Wood, died some time ago and bequeathed Abigail all his property.

The Boston Herald gets this off on Ben Butler: "When I left the Democratic party," says Ben, "it was an honorable association of brave men." Is that why you left it, Benjamin? Was the company unbecomingly.

From a prison cell and poverty to affluence, is the career of Daniel Higgins, an Irish laborer, who was recently discharged from jail at Richmond, Va. A few days after being released he fell heir to one million dollars worth of property in Australia.

Faulkner, a member of Congress, from West Virginia, was undecided about the issue of the war when it broke out. He was worth \$200,000, and to be sure of something, invested \$100,000 in Government securities and the other half in Confederate bonds.

A pretty girl of twenty-three was offered \$1,000 by a very old man if she would marry him. One can imagine her indignation—how her

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Trains at Janesville station.

From Milwaukee, Milwaukee and East, 5:30 a.m.
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has been accomplished for civil-service reform that the people know; that the spoils system is completely broken up, and that Congressmen no longer visit the White House to solicit patronage. The President does not expect to abandon the course he has marked out, whatever the character of the Congressional opposition to him may be.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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SEAL PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

by the Commissioners of Public Printing, at the

office of the Secretary of State, in the Capitol

at Madison, up to 12 o'clock M., on Monday, May

24, 1878, for printing, publishing and selling the

reports of the decisions and opinions of the Su-

preme Court of the State of Wisconsin, for the

term of eight (8) years, as provided in chapter 121,

laws of 1878.

Each bidder must deposit with the State Treas-

urer, before making his proposal, the sum of one

thousand dollars (\$1,000), to be forfeited in

case he shall not make a contract according to

his proposals, if accepted, and according to the

requirements of said chapter 121, laws of 1878.

The successful bidder must make a contract

according to the terms of said chapter 121, laws

of 1878, and in a contract which is held subject

to the acceptance of his proposals, and must also

file with the State Treasurer a bond in the penal

sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) conditioned

as set forth in said chapter 121, laws of 1878.

Blank forms of bids and bonds will be furnish-

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The right to reject any and all bids is hereby

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Sugar, at

DENNISTON'S.

WHITMAN'S "BAKERS'" and Ger-

man Sweet Chocolate, Brown, Cocoa and

Cocoa Shells, at

DENNISTON'S.

DUPE'S CELEBRATED CURED

Meats, Beef, Ham and Bacon, at

DENNISTON'S.

Something that the

Workingmen

Should Know!

As well as all others who purchase Groceries and

Provisions, that

VANKIRK, ---the GROCER!

Is selling the best 30c New Crop Japan Tea in the

city. All grades of sugar at CHICAGO PRICES,

freight added.

Finest English Breakfast and Oolong Tea, 50

Finest Young Hyson Tea, 100

CLOSING OUT SALE.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS!

AND

GREAT

CLOSING OUT

SALE!

Having purchased the Stock of the

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,

of Janesville, and having a LARGE AMOUNT

MONEY to raise, I have determined to OFFER

OUT my Entire Stock

of Janesville, and having a LARGE AMOUNT

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